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REFERENCE CENTER CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP  
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY China

DATE: 25X1X

INFO.

SUBJECT Political Information: Japanese in Hsiungyuehcheng, Manchuria During Chinese Communist Occupation

DIST. 12 March 1947

5	6
PROBABLY FALSE	CANNOT BE JUDGED

SOURCE HYAKUTAKE Kazukumo (百木 一雲), head of an association for 235 Japanese at Hsiungyuehcheng (122-08, 10-10) after September 1946. He was formerly the head of Hsiungyuehcheng Cotton Ginning Mill.

1. HAYASHI Ken (林 田 健) was in charge of the Democratic League at Hsiungyuehcheng. He is about 33 years old and a graduate of Waseda University in Japan. He was sent from Yenan and had previously participated in Communist activity in Japan before coming to China.
2. Four Japanese including KOYANAGI Kazuo (小柳 一夫) about 22 years old, the UEMEDA brothers (梅田) about 20 years old, and KAWASAKI (河崎) about 24 years old, were employed in the Foreign Administration Office of the local government. They were not highly trained. Source thinks that they were recruited locally after the termination of the war.
3. The head of the local government at Hsiungyuehcheng was YANG (楊) about 22 or 23 years old. He was a capable man and was respected by many Japanese. He protected the Japanese with his troops against the looting of the local inhabitants until a few hours before the Nationalists' entry.
4. The total number of Japanese at Hsiungyuehcheng was 1,500, of which 1,300 were repatriated via Mukden during the occupation by the Chinese Communists. The 235 Japanese who were left behind by the 8th Route Army included sick people, technicians, and people between the ages of 18 and 35 and their families. On 21 October 1946 the Japanese were instructed by the 8th Route Army to evacuate from the city, for which purpose the Communists furnished 20 horse carts. However, only 10 Japanese evacuated. These included KUROHARA Shinichi (久保 稔一), agricultural technician; WATANABE Masatoshi (渡辺 正敏), veterinary; HASEGAWA Umekichi (長谷川 梅吉), doctor; 15 unmarried women, former South Manchurian Railroad employees; and some young men.
5. Once a week or every 10 days, the Soviets would send a train from Dairen to Hsiungyuehcheng to collect cotton and food supplies such as kaoliang, vegetables and fruits. The last train arrived on 23 October and took back food supplies and Chinese Communist supplies, mainly clothing. The train crew was Japanese. It seems that the Japanese were trusted by the Soviets as there were no Soviet guards seen. The 8th Route Army cooperated with the Soviets by collecting food supplies for them.
6. The Nationalists entered Hsiungyuehcheng 25 October 1946.

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NO CHANGE in Class. ☒

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